

METHODS OF PROLONGED SUPPRESSION
OF HUMORAL IMMUNITY

Abstract

Methods of suppressing a humoral immune response to a thymus-dependent (TD) antigen are disclosed. The methods involve administering to a subject a TD antigen with an antagonist of a molecule which mediates contact-dependent helper effector functions. In a preferred embodiment, the antagonist is an antagonist of gp39. Primary and secondary humoral immune responses can be suppressed and suppression is prolonged.

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